

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

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The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT

PROHIBITION PAPER.

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BY MINORITY.

During the past few weeks we have kept our readers posted on the proceedings of the Northwest Legislative Assembly. Our full reports have exemplified the beauty of government by minority. The majority of last session have stood firm to the position they took then, and have had the support of the press and country generally, with few exceptions. The very first vote of the present session declared that the Advisory Council appointed by the Lieut.-Governor did not possess the confidence of the Assembly. They did not resign, however, but continued to hold office, thus standing in the way of the exercise of the constitutional rights of the representatives of the people. It is claimed that they were justified in retaining office because they were simply carrying on the Government of the Territories under the constitution given by the Dominion Government. Such a claim will not bear investigation. The clause of the act under which the minority hold that the Governor and his Advisory Board control the revenues free from the interference or approval of the Assembly, reads as follows:

"The Lieutenant-Governor shall select from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly four persons to act as an advisory council on matters of finance, who shall severally hold office during his pleasure; and the Lieutenant-Governor shall preside at all the sittings of such advisory council and have a right to vote as a member thereof, and shall also have a casting vote in case of a tie."

A close investigation will show that there is nothing in this clause which is not in strict accordance with the constitutional practice either in the Provincial or Dominion Legislative bodies, which exercise full control over their revenues. The next clause, in fact, implies that the Northwest Assembly shall have such control. It reads as follows:

"The Legislative Assembly shall not adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to the Assembly by message of the Lieut.-Governor in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

From this it is quite clear that the framers of the Act had no other thought than the Assembly should have the power of assenting to or withholding the supplies. The clause above quoted, as well as the preceding one, is strictly in accord with the authority of the Dominion Parliament over money votes, and is the precise ground upon which rests the responsibility of the Government to the House. It is preposterous to say that all measures which affect the expenditure of the revenue shall be recommended to

the Assembly, and then to tell that body that they shall not have the right to control that expenditure. There has been much nonsensical talk over the present position of Northwest Government affairs both in and out of the Legislative Assembly. The majority are standing for their plain rights as given by the Act, and sensibly recognized by the Lieutenant-Governor at the first session of the present Assembly. But when other ground was taken the majority quite properly resented the usurpation of their rights. The position is a very simple one. The Act says plainly that legislation affecting the revenue shall be recommended to the Assembly by the Lieut.-Governor who shall be advised by councillors selected from that body. Then how in the name of common sense can legislation be effected or even expected from a house which has no confidence in those advisors? There are some who say that is all very true, but add that the majority have gone too far, claiming that they have disfranchised the constituencies represented by the members of the Advisory Council, in refusing to consider motions made by them in the House. Let us see what ground there is for such a claim. The Advisory Board have not resigned after continued votes of want of confidence. Who ever heard of a Canadian Government persisting in holding office after a clear adverse vote, unless they appealed to the country? If they refused to resign the Governor would no doubt dismiss them and call upon the leader of the majority to form a government. But this was not done. What then was the true position of affairs? Clearly, by agreement the Governor and his Council were blocking the business of legislation. By no known constitutional practice can the majority be held responsible for such a state of things. It was plainly the duty of the advisors to submit to the will of the majority, as they had not the power to appeal to the people. It may here be said that by the terms of the Act the Lieut.-Governor could not concede what the majority were contending for. Granted that he could not; he could at all events have met the House either in person or by message and called upon the majority to find a solution of the difficulties that had arisen. Had he been willing to submit to the will of the majority so far as he had power, there is no doubt but a satisfactory arrangement could have been arrived at. But no, a false view of service to the party in power at Ottawa prevented such a course, and the complete triumph of the principle of responsible government. Had such a course been followed by the Governor, he would have thrown the responsibility of carrying on the government upon the majority. But preferring rather to retain his willing advisors, with him and then rest the responsibility for the present state of affairs. In view of all the circumstances it is at all reasonable to suppose that the majority should sit in their seats and allow men who were wilfully standing in the way of the exercise of the undoubted rights of the

House, to bring forward legislation and carry on the business of the Assembly of which they had no confidence. The members composing the majority would indeed be ninny and recreant in their duty to the country to permit this. We hear of objections to being disfranchised from some of the constituents of the members of the Advisory Council. The objects are finding fault with the action of the majority, instead of calling for the resignation of the true disfranchisers, the Advisory Councillors, who so persistently cling to office and know full well that if they acquiesce to the will of the majority, like reasonable and loyal citizens should do, they will no longer continue in the humiliating position of disfranchisers of their constituents.

—The Moose Jaw Times is tired of dead-locks, and thinks the majority of the assembly are carrying things too far. It does not say, however, where they should stop, but still thinks the Advisory Council should resign. Does this not look like sea-sawing on the fence ready to flip in obedience to the political party whip should there be occasion to do so. If the Advisory Council do not resign what claim can be attached to the majority for treating them as if they were not there, or as if they virtually had resigned, while their clinging to office prevents them from enjoying the benefits and virtue of resignation.

The Legislature.

Regina, Nov. 17.

The House opened at 2.50. Mr. Tweed presented a petition from the Medicine Hat Rod and Gun club regarding the prevention of the sale of prairie chickens. Referred to agricultural committee.

Mr. Cayley presented a petition of similar effect from the Calgary Rod and Gun club. Referred to the agricultural committee.

Mr. Davidson moved the second reading of the bill respecting the licensing of persons in charge of steam threshers. Passed second reading and referred to the agricultural committee.

Mr. Sutherland moved the second reading of the bill respecting mechanics' institutes. The object of the bill was expressed by its wording and he had no doubt that on its being read it would commend itself to the house. It passed the second reading he would move its reference to a select committee and would suggest that, section 13 be struck out in committee as it related to expenditure.

The second reading was agreed to and Mr. Sutherland moved a select committee, consisting of Cayley, Haultain, Oliver, Ross and the mover, to consider the bill and report. In committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Calgary general hospital. Mr. Licham, chairman, the bill passed through committee practically without amendment, except that Dr. Brett suggested a preamble which would fully define the object of the incorporators. Judge Rouleau promised to draw up a preamble. Progress was reported.

Mr. Haultain moved the adjournment.

Regina, Nov. 18.

Mr. Richardson gave notice of motion for papers relating to amendment to the municipal ordinance.

Mr. Beaman gave notice of a bill to establish dairy associations.

Mr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Brett, moved his motion to re-affirm the resolution of the assembly of at last session regarding separate schools. At one time he thought an arrangement might have been made by which this motion might have been included in a general resolution, but now he thought it better to bring it forward on its single merits. He moved a resolution on the subject last year, and as no action had been taken by parliament, he desired that it be re-affirmed. We were competent to deal with this matter ourselves. The assembly should not be restricted in its powers to provide a proper school system. The object of the motion was to simply leave us free to pass such legislation as the country demands. Last year it was said that the motion was the result of an agitation in the east. If it was not re-affirmed this year the same people would say that it had evidently been forgotten.

Mr. Cayley said that the house did not intend to enter into the question. The mover was not in earnest. It was of the same buncombe character as his recent beer motion. The House would not recede from the position which it had taken that motions from members of the advisory council would not be considered. The motion had been kept back for two weeks. The mover knew that a resolution was being prepared covering all the memorials of last year. If that resolution was good enough to cover subject of the motion for two weeks it was good enough now. The address in reply stated that the house would not repeat the memorials of last year, therefore the member knew that his motion would not be acceptable to the house. The motion was pure buncombe, made in order that the member might pose before his constituents and thereby sustain his position. If the member was acting in good faith and really desired that this and the other motions in which he expressed such an absorbing interest should be considered on their merits by the house let him resign from the advisory council and bring in his motions. He well knew that as long as he held his present position no motion that he would bring in would be considered on its merits.

The debate and division were simply a re-gawing of the bone of contention between the majority and the minority.

Mr. Thorburn from the agricultural committee, reported that the petitions from the Medicine Hat and Calgary gun clubs to prohibit the sale of prairie chickens, could not be recommended by the committee. Also that the petition of the Massey Manufacturing company for amendments to the hire receipt notes ordinance could not be recommended. Both reports were adopted.

In committee of the whole on amendments to the game ordinance, Mr. Mitchell in the chair, the bill passed and stands for a third reading.

Committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Calgary general hospital. Mr. Licham, chairman. The preamble prepared by Judge Rouleau setting forth the object of the hospital and its non-denominational character was adopted. The bill passed the committee and stands for the third reading.

Regina, Nov. 19.

The public accounts of territorial funds up to June 30th were brought down to-day. Revenues for the year were \$19,569 and expenditures \$10,461. A statement of expenditures of federal funds on public works will be submitted shortly.

The bill amending the June ordinance and the bill incorporating the Calgary hospital passed the third

reading. The Farmers' institute bill passed the committee of the whole.

Mr. Haultain characterized the Leader's report of Mr. Secord's question of privilege on the 13th as deliberately false.

Regina, Nov. 19th.

The house opened to-day at 2.50. The Speaker laid on the table the Territorial public accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1890. The total revenue for the year was \$19,569, of which beer licenses yielded \$8,938.20, or \$7,634.99 clear of the cost of inspection in Winnipeg, liquor permits \$6,726 and C. P. R. wine permits \$28; total expenditure, \$16,461, of which \$10,722 was for public works and other objects in the several districts; payments to veterinary surgeons for services in cases of glandered horses \$566; crown prosecution in liquor cases \$982; legal services in cases under ordinances \$351; vital statistics ordinance \$329; postage \$189; gopher poison \$300; Cullen, for immigration, \$599; Medicine Hat hospital \$500, St. Albert hospital \$100; auditor \$100.

The following summary is given:

RECEIPTS	
Of 1889-90 compared with those of 1888-9.	
Auctioneer licenses.....	1888-90 1889-90
Bill of license.....	284.30 362.50
Commissioner to take affidavits.....	337.50 395.75
Commissioner to take affidavits.....	15.00 25.00
Ferry licenses.....	90.00 15.50
Five under ordinance.....	606.00 497.80
Fines for violation of liquor laws.....	1,708.50 1,947.72
Fee for enrolment under legal ordinance.....	302.00 750.00
Fee for registration under medical ordinance.....	250.00
Fee for registration as dentists.....	15.00
Gazette.....	50.98 120.90
Incorporation of companies.....	70.25 140.00
Registration of foreign companies.....	150.00 200.00
Liquor permits.....	5,352.70 6,736.00
Liquor permits, C. P. R. dining cars.....	80.25 28.00
Liquor permits, sale of four per cent. beer.....	5,714.50 7,634.08
Liquor permits, C. P. R. hotel, Roul.....	80.50
Marriage licenses.....	316.00 326.00
Nature public.....	50.00 150.00
Private bills, session 1889.....	200.00 100.00
Redeemed liquor.....	237.50 100.00
Returned legal letters.....	3.50 12.50
Refunded by school districts.....	37.00 10.00
Sale of ordinances.....	174.00 71.25
Well being machines.....	25.00 116.50
Refund.....	25.00

\$16,109.88 \$10,559.11

EXPENDITURE

Of 1889-90 compared with that of 1888-89.

1888-89	1889-90
Clerical assistance.....	550.00 780.00
Veterinary surgeons.....	398.40 566.50
Books for court.....	80.65 69.45
Sherriff fees.....	20.00 75.00
Salary Queen's printer.....	980.00 240.00
Grown prosecution fees in liquor cases.....	1,137.65 982.81
Legal services in court under old system.....	128.25 351.67
Analyst's salary.....	107.00 100.00
Vital statistics.....	244.10 329.57
Postage.....	93.00 189.57
Increase on library books.....	55.00
Exchange.....	12.26 17.36
Exp. re. pub. work.....	350.00 100.00
Outstanding accounts.....	599.52
Cullen immigration.....	73.33
Immigration pamphlet.....	918.85
Contingencies.....	6,785.23 10,722.65
Aid to districts.....	115.50
Registration of marriage certificates.....	115.50
Refunded to Indian department.....	100.00
Mace salaries.....	30.00

\$9,708.62 \$16,161.16

Mr. Brett said that a statement was being prepared, and would be laid on the table, giving a detailed statement of expenditure on public works account from the federal fund.

Mr. Jelfy gave notice of a bill to amend the fire district ordinance.

Mr. Flaxton gave notice of a bill to secure the benefits of a life insurance to the wife or children of the person insured.

Mr. Ross gave notice of an address for a return of papers connected with recent printing contracts. Mr. Cayley gave notice, in the temporary absence of Mr. Haultain, of a bill to amend the judicature act.

Mr. Sutherland gave notice of a

address for particulars regarding the printing and distribution of ordinances in English and French.

Mr. Tweed withdrew his notice of motion to permit members to pay for glandered horses out of their aid to districts grant, as he understood that the principle asked to be adopted was already established by precedent.

The bill to amend the game ordinance and the bill to incorporate a general hospital at Calgary received third readings.

Mr. Lineham's bill to amend the fence ordinance received its second reading.

In committee of the whole on municipal ordinance, Mr. Cayley chairman, progress was reported.

In committee of the whole on the bill respecting farmers' institutes, Mr. Neff, chairman, an amendment by the chairman providing that aid benefits be given from the aid to districts grant, was agreed to. Also an amendment by Mr. Jelly that a majority of the council of such institutes should be practical farmers. The bill now stands for its third reading.

Regina, Nov. 20.

Mr. Cayley, from the standing orders committee, gave notice of the introduction of a new rule of the House providing for the appointment of a deputy speaker.

Mr. Thorburn presented the report of the immigration committee on the documents submitted regarding the agreement with the Western World. The World gives two pages of Northwest matter per month, in a circulation of 10,000 copies, for \$750 a year. Offers were also received from the Colonist and the Dominion Illustrated. The former offered one page at \$45 per month, with one or more additional pages free; extra copies sent to Regina at cost; extra copies mailed from the office, 5 cents each, 10,000 readers guaranteed. The Illustrated offered to publish two, four or six engravings of each district, if photos were supplied, with suitably reading matter, in a circulation of 11,000 weekly. The only charge to be the purchase by the Northwest Government of a number of issues to be agreed upon. The rejection of the two latter offers is mentioned "though to the committee the latter seems to contain elements of great usefulness combined with economy." Arrangements appeared to be in progress to publish an immigration pamphlet and cover about 35 pages of the Western World, C. Mair, of Prince Albert, N. F. Davin, of Regina, and J. G. Fitzgerald, of Calgary, to supply the material, the former to be paid \$100 for his work. Tenders had already been asked for printing 150,000 maps of the Territories, of the size of the Western World. The probable cost would be \$1,600. The committee recommended "that before any large and extensive projects of this nature are decided on, the assembly should have the matter entirely submitted to it for approval."

Mr. Davidson gave notice of an amendment to the bill respecting hire receipt notes.

Mr. Jelly introduced a bill to amend the fire district ordinance.

Mr. Plaxton introduced a bill to secure to widows and children the benefits of life insurance.

Mr. Ross moved for a return of reports of tenders for government printing.

Mr. Sutherland moved for a return of

(1) The number of revised ordinance that have been printed in each, the English and French languages;

(2) The number of ordinances for the year 1889, that have been printed in the English and French languages.

(3) How many copies of each revised ordinance and ordinances of 1889 have been sold;

(4) How many copies of each have been sent out for gratuitous distribution.

Mr. Ross asked leave of the house to introduce a bill to amend ordinance No. 18, of 1889, respecting bills of sale. The amendment was rendered necessary on account of an error discovered as to the division between the registration districts of Regina and Medicine

Hat. The bill was passed through its several stages on motion of urgency.

The municipal ordinance passed through committee of the whole with amendments and received its third reading.

Owing to the urgency of the case regarding the bills of sale and municipal amendments, His Honor signified his assent to them at once and they became law.

The bill to incorporate the town of Lethbridge passed through committee of the whole and stands for third reading.

The bill amending the fence ordinance was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Lineham chairman. The bill provides that south of township 30, instead of the posts of a wire fence being only twelve feet apart they may be 35 feet apart, with droppers or slats between, not more than five feet apart, and without a top rail, but if the droppers are twelve feet apart the top wire must have a slat attached to it, so that cattle may see it plainly and be protected from it. Progress was reported.

The bill respecting statute labor and fire districts was passed through committee of the whole and stands for the third reading.

Regina, Nov. 22.

The report of the board of education for the Northwest Territories from Sept. 17th, 1888, to Sept. 10th, 1890, was presented to the house on Friday, 21st. It contains a very full report of the operations of the board of education regarding various schools, teachers' examinations, etc., suggestions as to amendments (slight) to school ordinances, amendments in regulations of the board, regulations respecting union school, authorized list of text books, books recommended for teachers' use selections in literature for teachers, examinations and an invitation to university graduates resident in the Territories to meet the board at Regina in January next for the purpose of discussing the question of the foundation of a university, and adopting an outline scheme on which to draft an ordinance. Statistical tables are included which show that the total expenditure of school funds from July 1st, 1888, to June 30th, 1889, was \$56,984.63, and for the year ending June 30th, 1890, \$85,002.55. Of the latter amount \$67,527 was paid in aid of teachers' salaries. Salaries of the board of examiners and school inspectors absorbed \$7,578.11; expenses of the board of education, \$894.70; secretary's salary, \$1,800; and to schools in outlying districts not under operation of the school ordinance, \$4,154. Thirty-four Protestant and three Roman Catholic school districts were organized since the last report. One hundred and sixty Protestant schools were in operation during the quarter ending June 30th, 1890. Also twenty-four Roman Catholic public schools and ten Roman Catholic schools during the same period. The average monthly salaries paid teachers of all schools were: Males—1st class, \$69.09; 2nd class, \$52.38; 3rd class, \$48.15. Females—1st class, \$64.41; 2nd class, \$42.64; 3rd class, \$38.80. The average paid to summer schools were: Males—1st class, \$46.82; 2nd class, \$41.00; 3rd class, \$35.33; Females—1st class, \$43.33; 2nd class, \$38.69; 3rd class, \$33.10. The average paid principals of Union schools was, males, \$98.33; females, \$125. Average for schools with one teacher:

	Protestant Catholic.
1st class, males,.....	\$64.03 \$66.61
1st class, females,.....	50.00 60.88
2nd class, males,.....	41.76 56.33
2nd class, females,.....	42.29 49.28
3rd class, males,.....	40.63 48.33
3rd class, females,.....	35.47 43.33

The unfairness of those salaries to the female teachers is apparent.

The report close with examination of candidates for teachers certificates in August, 1890.

Regina, Nov. 21.

The house opened today at 2:40. Mr. Sutherland reported the bill respecting mechanics institutes from the special committee to which it was referred.

Mr. Cayley gave notice of a bill to amend ordinance 41 of the revised ordinances respecting the legal profession. Also regarding

the appointment of a deputy speaker and as permanent chairman of the committee of the whole.

Mr. Tweed introduced amendments to the school ordinances, all of a minor nature.

Mr. Davidson introduced a bill to amend the hire receipt notes ordinance.

Mr. Haultain moved for a Saturday session.

Mr. Thorburn moved the adoption of the report of the immigration committee on the engagement and services of C. E. Cullen as immigration agent. He said that while the report contained no condemnation of the scheme in accordance with which Cullen was employed, and no direct condemnation of the action of the parties through whom it was expected to be carried out, it contained no approval of the way in which it was carried out, or the way in which the public business was attended to, or rather left unattended to by these gentlemen. It was possible that on full consideration and discussion of the case by the house a direct vote of disapproval would be found to be in order—or possibly a vote of approval. The fault was not in the scheme. It was probably a good scheme had it been conducted properly; but the evidence before the committee showed that those conducting it were deficient in practicalities contained in the report, showing that while Cullen was recommended as agent by a committee of the house at its previous session, his engagement, or at least his actions, had not been in accord with those recommendations, and that salary had been paid him in the full knowledge that he was not acting up to the terms of his engagement. The advisers did not appear to comprehend that money should not be paid except for services rendered. Under proper control payments would have been stopped until proof had been afforded that he was attending to his duties. The advisers of his honor had paid out the public money to the amount of \$1,050 to a man who had done nothing to earn it, and who besides had cast suspicion and discredit on the country by his actions.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Wilkins and Watkins were college chums and close friends. They had been hard students and had taken little out-door exercise. When they shook hands and said good-bye at the end of their college career, they were in impaired health. Both had dyspepsia, liver troubles and troublesome coughs.

Wilkins had plenty of money, and decided to travel for his health. Watkins was poor. "I must go to work for my living," said he, "but try the remedy that Robinson talks so much about—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

In less than two years, Wilkins came home in his coffin. Watkins, now in the prime of life, is a bank president, rich and respected, and weighs 200 pounds. "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' saved my life at a critical time," he often says. "Oh, if poor Wilkins had only tried it!" For weak lungs, spitting of blood, all lingering coughs, and consumption in its early stages, it is an unequalled remedy.

HEALTH IN HERBS.

Health-giving herbs, bark, roots and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Purifiers, which regulate the secretions, purify the blood, and renovate and strengthen the entire system. Price \$1 a bottle, six for \$5. Less than 1 cent a dose.

WINTER SPORTS.

The dry winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, croup, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which require a reliable remedy like Hayward's Peppermint Balsam for their relief and cure. Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure.

Come one, come all.

Both great and small
Try Hayward's Yellow Oil,
It stops the pain
Of wounds or sprains,
That rest and comfort seek.

A SOURCE OF JOY.

Dear Sir:—My young sisters were attacked by croup so badly that we almost despaired and had little hope of curing them. At last we applied Hayward's Yellow Oil and to our great joy it cured them perfectly, and they now enjoy the blessings of perfect health.

ANNE J. JOHNSON, Dalhousie, N.B.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS:

Sir,—Mr. Ferry again boldly returns to his attempt to prove that our church does not hold the necessity of Episcopal ordination for a valid ministry, and that therefore those who so teach are "traitors within the camp." No one denies that there have always been some in our church, and especially in the troublous times during and immediately after the Reformation, who have tried to interpret their formularies in the widest possible manner, so as to admit the validity of all ministries. Bishop Burnet, whom Mr. Ferry specially quotes, was a notoriously extreme Latitudinarian. He had been the chaplain to William of Orange, who was born a Presbyterian, and to whose mind Episcopacy was connected with Toryism and the Divine right of kings, and therefore with the Stuart dynasty. The first bishop he appointed was Burnet, who, of all the clergy, was the most obnoxious to the bishops. Mr. Ferry does not tell your readers that his book on the Articles, from which he quotes, was censured by the Lower House of Convocation in 1702. But the question is not what this or that writer may say, but what our church in her authoritative formularies teaches. And I still maintain, what I asserted before, that when one Article (23rd) says, "It is not lawful for any man to, etc., before he be lawfully called, and those we ought to judge lawfully called and sent, which be chosen and called to this work by men who have public authority given to them in the congregation to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard," and another Article (36th) to which, by the way, Mr. Ferry does not allude, says, "The Book of Consecration of Archbishops, and Ordering of Deacons...doth contain all things necessary to such consecration and ordering...and therefore, whosoever is consecrated according to the rites of that book...doth receive all such to be rightly, orderly and lawfully consecrated and ordered;" it must surely be evident to any unprejudiced mind that this is the necessary manner of ordination, without which the Articles say, "It is not lawful for any man to take upon him the office of public preaching," etc. But there is one practical test, which is worth a thousand arguments with words. Let Mr. Ferry, if he will, apply to any bishop in America or any of the Colonies, I do not say England, for he might speak of the law of the land not allowing it there, for leave to minister in our church. Let him seek the very "lowest" Churchman he can find amongst them. He will certainly be told that he must be ordained by a bishop first. Why? Simply because it is the law of our church. If as Mr. Ferry asserts, our church teaches that all that is necessary for a valid ministry is a call and recognition by a congregation which has the pure preaching of God's Word and the due administration of the Sacraments, this necessity for ordination in Mr. Ferry's case would be quite unmeaning. Perhaps, however, he will say that this is a mere order of discipline. Why then, on the other hand, would a priest of the Church of Rome, or of the Eastern Church, or of any other branch of the Catholic Church, be admitted to minister in our Church directly he recanted his errors, without any subsequent ordination, while Mr. Ferry would not? Simply because the one has been ordained by a bishop and the other has not, and one Church teaches the necessity of such an ordination for a valid ministry. And yet Mr. Ferry tells your readers that this is only the "High Church" teaching of a few.

But if Mr. Ferry rejects the testimony of Mr. Gladstone, as a "High Churchman," perhaps he will acknowledge the authority of two of the most eminent judges of this century in England, Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham. Certainly neither of them belonged to the

"High Church" school. In a case, Regina vs. Mills, tried before the highest court of judicature in 1844, the former said:

"A priest in the Roman Church is a priest by episcopal ordination, and his orders are accounted holy orders by our church...Holy orders, according to the law of England, are orders conferred by episcopal ordination; this was the law of the Catholic Church of this country, and the same continued after the Reformation as the law of the Episcopal Reformed Church. Holy orders in England still mean the same thing as they did before the union with Scotland, and what is required to be done by a minister in holy orders cannot be done by an ordained minister of the Scotch Church." Lord Brougham said:

"Our church recognizes the Roman Catholic ordination in the case of persons who have renounced the errors of Papacy, and become members of our national church, and this on account of the Apostolic Succession."

These judges were speaking only as interpreters of the law, and not as divines. Mr. Ferry must surely be joking, or presuming upon an extraordinary want of comprehension in your readers, when he argues that because the Church says that "from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of ministers in Christ's Church," "It is said only that they were from or after their time, but not in their time." And yet words immediately preceding are, "It is evident unto all men reading Holy Scripture that from," etc. So the time after, not in the Apostles' time must be a time comprehended in Holy Scripture. It is the first time that I have heard that any portion of Holy Scripture was written after the Apostles' time. However, let that pass. From, according to all rules of grammar, if it does not include the time spoken of, must mean immediately after. Thus, then, in the Apostles' time there were Apostles, Presbyters and Deacons, and immediately after there were Bishops, Presbyters and Deacons. And this is exactly what we claim. For what we claim is that those whom we now call bishops succeeded to the Apostles' office of government and power of ordination in the Church, the name having been used during the life time of the Apostles, interchangeably with that of presbyter for the second order, but after their life time it was given to the first order, the title of Apostle being reserved, as one of special honor, for the Twelve and St. Paul. The first rulers and ordainers in the Church were apostles, then immediately after bishops. Where is the interval of presbyterian rule?

I must in conclusion say one word about that oft repeated charge of uncharitableness, which Mr. Ferry once more repeats, together with a little bit of mild sarcasm as to my considering that "charitableness" consists in allowing all kinds of charges to be brought against ministers of other religious bodies, while they are not to say a word. In this case it was certainly the charge that was brought against us. But can not Mr. Ferry really see the difference as a matter of charity, (I pity his obtuseness if he cannot,) between saying that some of the ministers of a certain religious body are "traitors," "destroying the Church they are paid to uphold," and saying that certain religious bodies and systems have erred and gone aside from "the faith as it was once delivered to the saints"? I suppose that Mr. Ferry would say that Unitarians were vitally wrong in their teaching. I should not think that it was by any means "uncharitable" for him to say so. He thinks that I and those who agree with me are wrong. I do not think that it is "uncharitable" for him to tell me so. Indeed, as I said in the sermon you printed a few weeks ago, I honor the man who boldly upholds what he believes to be the truth. And if there is truth and error on these matters, there must be "exclusiveness." Truth is ever exclusive. It is easy enough to get up a cheap popular cry about so-called liberality in religion. It sounds well, and few people really care to enquire what it means. But those who know anything of history

know well that Presbyterians ought to be the last to want this virtue. When they have been in authority and have had the power in their hands, they have certainly not advocated unlimited comprehensiveness in religious matters. There has scarcely ever been such a religious tyranny in the world as Calvin's rule in Geneva.

But we do not wish to recriminate. Popular Presbyterianism of the present day may be a very different thing, and much wider in its views than it was in the days of Calvin and Knox. We believe that it is. We have heard a good deal lately of a very widespread desire to re-model the "Confession of Faith," which we have been told a large number of their ministers do not now teach. But I do not think that even yet any Presbyterians advocate a state of chaos in the administration of the Church, or that every small congregation of Christians should be allowed to do what they like, or think best, with regard to the ministry. If they do not, where do they draw the line? There must be either (1) a divinely ordained method of administration in the Church, or (2) the Church is bound to follow precedent, or (3) each individual must be able to do what he likes, and has as much authority to preach and administer Ordinances as Mr. Ferry thinks he has. If Mr. Ferry will tell me which method he believes to be right, we shall be the better able to judge of the value of the comprehensiveness that he blames us for not being ready to accept. If he believes in either of the two former methods, as most Presbyterians do, and reckons that the Presbyterian form of church government is the divinely ordained one, or even the right one, that is a ministry receiving its validity through a succession of presbyters, then he is really as exclusive as he blames us for being. If he affirms that there is no divinely ordained method of church government, and that the Church is not of necessity bound by precedent, then chaos must ensue, and separations be endless.

Dr. Sprott, an eminent Presbyterian divine, in lectures delivered under special appointment of the General Assembly, to candidates for the ministry at each of the four Scotch Universities, says: "It is the doctrine of the Church," i.e., the Presbyterian, "that presbyters are the successors of the Apostles in all the ordinary functions of the ministry, and this excludes the claim of prelates to ordain as an order above presbyters, leaving them only the same power to ordain as that which belongs to all who are admitted to the Presbyterate."

Surely this is as exclusive as anything taught by our Church. The fact is, the whole controversy, and it is one of the very utmost importance, say what men may, centres round the questions, Did our Lord found one Church or many? Did He intend that Church to have a duly appointed ministry with the power of self-perpetuation to the end of time? If He did, then it is idle to talk of narrowness and exclusiveness in those who maintain the necessity of such a ministry. We have only to enquire how that ministry was constituted. If He did not, then how can we be assured of the validity of any ministry? Anyhow, it is not a question of charity. It has been truly said:

"As charity aims, or should aim, at the welfare of mankind, and as the welfare of mankind is inseparably involved in their acceptance of, and adherence to the truth, it follows that that which is most true must be most charitable. The only question, then, is, whether the Episcopal scheme is true; if so, charity requires that we should teach it, and forbids our keeping it back." If it is not, show us what is.

Yours faithfully,
ADELBERT,
Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

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—The Prison Commission has naturally heard a good deal of evidence on the subject of drunkenness—prison and drink being twin words. Dr. Daniel Clarke testified that in his opinion drunkenness is a disease and mania, which it is both absurd and inhuman to endeavor to combat by the "thirty days in goal" system. He urges the establishment of inebriate asylums as more in accordance with science. We do not notice that either this able authority or any other witness suggested the advisability of abolishing the manufacture of drunkards as a Government industry. It strikes us that this is what common sense would dictate. Talk about absurdity and inhumanity! What can better illustrate both than the legalization of a traffic of which this disease and mania are the direct and legitimate results?—Grip.

Since the meeting of the General Conference in Montreal last September, the Methodist Book and Publishing House makes another stride forward in its popular periodicals. A new paper for young people, with the progressive name "Onward," an eight-page, well-illustrated weekly, is issued at the low price of 60 cents a year, singly—over 5 copies, 50 cents a year. It is edited by the Rev. Dr. Withrow, whose management of the Methodist Magazine and Sunday-school periodicals of the Methodist Church has been so successful. The popular Methodist Magazine (\$2.00 per annum) and the Sunday School Banner (50 cents per annum) will also be considerably enlarged and improved. The Rev. William Briggs, Toronto, is the publisher of these periodicals.

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A 3.00 De Vancouver A 10.30 Ar.

13.10 New Westminster 14.22

19.22 North Bend 8.19

4.13 Kamloops 23.00

12.15 Glacier House 14.25

16.30 DONALD 12.35

17.15 Golden 11.55

19.20 Field 10.00

22.25 BANF HOT SPRINGS 6.45

23.05 Canmore 8.55

2.20 Calgary 9.30

9.30 Medicine Hat 16.45

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12.45 Maple Creek 16.30

16.30 Swift Current 12.03

21.40 Moose Jaw 7.10

23.35 Regina 5.10

24.26 Balgonie 4.26

24.50 McLean 4.09

1.12 Qu'Appelle 3.45

1.4 Indian Head 2.22

2.10 Sinitalia 2.38

2.35 Wolseley 2.35

2.55 Summerville 2.15

3.14 Grenfell 4.54

4.43 Broadview 1.15

4.55 Whitewood 24.27

5.20 Wapella 48.52

6.00 Monmon 23.12

7.56 Virden 21.17

11.15 Brandon 20.05 De

12.15 Carleton Place 19.01

14.10 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE 16.55

14.15 High Bluff 16.32

16.30 Ar WINNIPEG 11.20 A

A 10.45 Ar WINSBORO A 13.50 pm

12.10 WINSBORO 12.00

13.35 Orono 11.50

4.00 pm Grand Forks 7.10 am

8.00 Fargo 3.35

3.20 Duluth 8.00

6.45 ar MINNEAPOLIS 5.50 pm

7.10 ST. PAUL, CT 7.15

7.30 KANSAS CITY 9.50

10.00 pm ar ST. LOUIS 9.00

11.00 pm ar CHICAGO 11.00 pm

F 17.30 ar WINSBORO E 10.55 A

18.30 Solsk East 9.44

G 21.01 Port George 8.50

7.20 Ignace D 22.15

13.55 W. Fort William 13.20

G 11.30 ar Ft. Arthur 11.00 De

3.30 pm Solsk East 4.15

8.40 Schreiber D 9.20 am

H 8.00 am Chelmsford 8.30 pm

H 3.15 pm Salsbury ar C 1.12 pm

H 7.00 pm ar North Bay ar C 8.35 am

H 4.30 pm Toronto B 11.00 pm

9.04 Hamilton 6.55

11.20 Niagara Falls 4.35

2.15 pm Wingham 2.15

11.45 am London 5.00

12.05 pm St. Thomas 4.35

H 2.55 pm ar Detroit ar B 12.05 pm

H 6.30 pm ar North Bay ar C 9.45 am

H 17.05 am Pembroke 4.12

1.20 am Renfrew 1.20 pm

3.00 am ar Carleton Jct. ar C 1.20 pm

B 10.30 am ar Prescott ar B 1.50 pm

2.25 pm Brockville 3.00

4.10 am Ottawa 12.20 pm

8.00 am Montreal 6.40 pm

2.30 pm Quebec 1.30

7.00 am New York etc 7.30

8.00 pm Boston, B&N M 9.00 am

1.10 pm St. John 4.10 pm

11.30 pm ar Halifax ar C 5.50 am

GOING S.W.

Tues. & Sat. 7.00 ar REGINA ar B 11.00

8.20 Lethbridge 10.30

16.15 SASKATOON 12.15

16.42 Clark's Crossing 11.17

19.01 Duck Lake 9.00

21.00 ar PRINCE ALBERT ar C 11.00

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A, daily, B, daily except Sunday,

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day, E, daily except Wednesday, F, daily

except Thursday, G, daily except Friday,

H, daily except Saturday, J, Monday,

Wednesday and Friday, K, Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday, L, Tuesday and

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Readings of the thermometer for the week ending Wednesday, November 26, '90.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Thursday, Nov. 20.....	59	31	
Friday, Nov. 21.....	47	25	
Saturday, Nov. 22.....	54	25	
Sunday, Nov. 23.....	54	32	
Monday, Nov. 24.....	45	31	
Tuesday, Nov. 25.....	49	29	
Wednesday, Nov. 26.....	47	24	

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.			
	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 20.....	sw 46	w 21	sw 20
Friday, Nov. 21.....	w 14	w 8	sw 8
Saturday, Nov. 22.....	sw 12	sw 2	sw 10
Sunday, Nov. 23.....	sw 14	w 15	w 13
Monday, Nov. 24.....	sw 6	sw 8	sw 2
Tuesday, Nov. 25.....	s 14	w 14	sw 12
Wednesday, Nov. 26.....	sw 15	s 18	s 18

QU'APPELLE.

—Sheriff Murphy, of Moosomin, was in town on Monday.

—Parents, young men, young women, read the Brandon Academy advertisement in this paper.

—A considerable number of our citizens are attending the Sunday School and Prohibition conventions at Regina this week.

—A meeting of the central Assiniboia Teachers' Association takes place at Wolseley, at 10 o'clock on Saturday, 6th December.

—Mr. Crosbie, late teller in Mr. S. H. Caswell's bank here, has taken a situation in Messrs. Lafferty & Moore's bank at Moose Jaw.

—Rev. Mr. Dickenson, of Grenfell, filled the Methodist appointments here on Sunday last. Rev. Mr. Tozeland was at Grenfell, holding Missionary services.

—Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea has just received a carload of fine new furniture including all the latest styles of bedroom and parlor suites, and a varied assortment of all styles of house furniture. The prices are right.

—The annual meeting of the Qu'Appelle Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., beginning at 19.30 o'clock. The Rev. J. M. Harrison, agent of the Society, will address the meeting.

—Miss Knox gave one of her excellent entertainments in the government hall on Monday evening last. She fully sustained her reputation as one of the leading elocutionists of this continent, and perhaps the best Canada ever produced. Those who were present say they enjoyed a fine literary treat. Miss Knox had a very full house at Indian Head on Tuesday evening.

—The C.P.R. have put on a service of specially fitted sleeping cars for the accommodation of those taking advantage of the Eastern Excursions. These cars are run through to Montreal or Toronto daily, except Thursday, through berths, large enough to accommodate two people being sold for \$2. The cars are fully equipped with bedding linen and every requisite necessary for comfort and are proving a strong attraction.

—The numerous friends of the Rev. A. Andrews, for three years in charge of the Methodist church Qu'Appelle, will regret to hear of the death by drowning of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. F. Andrews. The sad occurrence took place on Saturday evening last while the couple were skating on the Assiniboine river at Winnipeg. The deceased gentleman was an alderman of the city of Winnipeg, and a leading barrister of that city. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their great bereavement.

—About twenty of the Temperance people of Qu'Appelle attended an open meeting of the Advance Division of the sons of Temperance at Indian Head on Friday evening last. The new town hall there was well filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience. The Qu'Appelle Royal Templar band of singers, led by Mrs. Bulyea, rendered some excellent Prohibition songs and choruses. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Ferguson and Jas. Harvey, of Indian Head, and Messrs. G. H. V. Bulyea, G. C. D. Edmunds and James Weidman, of Qu'Appelle. Mr. G. Gamble was the chairman of the meeting. At the close a Branch of the Northwest Prohibition Alliance was formed, with Mr. J. Harvey as President and Mr. J. N. Guthrie as Secretary.

—The final court of revision on the voters' lists for 1890 was held November 3d, 1890.

Present: J. Coldwell, J. Smith, J. H. Fraser, J. R. Bunn, J. Coldwell, J. H. Fraser.

An application to amend the voters' list for ward No. 5 was made by James Weidman, asking to have his name placed upon the voters' list of the aforesaid ward.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. Smith, that the voters' list be amended by adding the name of James Weidman as a duly qualified voter, in respect of lot 26, block 155, ward 5.

—Sewing machine to rent; apply at The Progress office.

—White Leghorn fowl for sale; apply at The Progress office.

—Mr. J. G. Turfill, member for Souris in the Northwest Assembly, was in town on Sunday.

—We have a letter from "A farmer" which is held over on account of the demands upon our space this week. It will appear next issue with editorial comment.

—The advertisement of Messrs. Carlin Bros., Sintaluta, is out of position this week. They are in position, however, with their goods at that excellent market for wheat.

—On Tuesday evening St. Peter's Women's Guild held a very successful conversation in the government hall. An enjoyable evening was spent, and a number remained afterwards to a dance.

—A Branch of the Northwest Prohibition Alliance was organized here on Thursday evening of last week with Rev. Mr. Feary as President and Mr. Frank Amas, as Secretary. An executive committee was also appointed.

COUNCIL MINUTES.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE.

The council met in McLane's hall on Monday, November 3rd, 1890.

Present: Councillors John R. Bunn, J. R. Brown, James Smith, J. Coldwell, J. H. Fraser.

The chairman being absent, the meeting was called to order by the clerk, and Councillor Coldwell elected chairman.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Communications were read from: E. J. Weidman, acct of \$2.00 for printing minutes of municipal convention. Referred to committee on E. A. and S.

A. D. Dickson, re Hudson Bay taxes for 1884.

Acton Burrows, re Western World. Referred to council.

The committee on F. A. and S. reported as follows:

Treasurer reports to date, funds in hand.	
School District No. 2	\$ 60.05
Mill Bonus	388.75
General Fund	157.24
	606.04

E. J. Weidman's acct for printing and preparing minutes of municipal convention. \$2.00

Moved by J. R. Brown, seconded by J. Smith, that the report of committee be received and adopted, and that chairman and clerk be authorized to sign cheque for E. J. Weidman's acct for \$2.00.

Moved by J. R. Brown, seconded by J. R. Bunn, that the time for delivery of collector's roll to collector be further extended to December 1st, 1890.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. R. Brown, that the council commission the clerk to meet Mr. Acton Burrows of the Western World, on Tuesday, Nov. 4th, and give him information about the resources of this municipality.

Moved by J. H. Fraser, seconded by J. R. Bunn, that the solicitor be instructed to take steps to secure return of tax rolls in hands of the Sheriff of Western Assiniboia, and for an account of all moneys received by him on account of taxes levied by this municipality.

Moved by J. R. Bunn, seconded by J. Smith, that this council guarantee councillor of ward No. 7 \$25 for stoning face of dam on road between sec. 28 and 29, township 16, range 16, work to be done to satisfaction of the committee on roads and bridges.

The final court of revision on the voters' lists for 1890 was held November 3d, 1890.

Present: J. Coldwell, J. Smith, J. H. Fraser, J. R. Bunn, J. Coldwell, J. H. Fraser.

An application to amend the voters' list for ward No. 5 was made by James Weidman, asking to have his name placed upon the voters' list of the aforesaid ward.

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—Sewing machine to rent; apply at The Progress office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
Clothing, Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GROCERIES
is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

LORLIE.

—Dr. Smyth has returned from Fort Qu'Appelle.

—Our post office is progressing, the result being a raise in the P.M.'s salary.

—Mr. J. P. Dill, of Wolseley, is in town. He returns home by the morning express.

—Rev. Mr. Cline, of Pleasant Forks, preached at Lorlie on Sunday, the 16th inst., to a full house.

—Forty head of cattle went north east on the 20th, en route to the Devil's Lake country for the winter.

—Mr. S. Barnsley, who has been on a visit to friends here, returned on Monday to Qu'Appelle, and leaves for England in a few days. His many friends wish him a pleasant trip and safe return.

MARKET PRICES.

Flour, Hardgrade, \$3.15 per sack	
Flour, Strong, Baker, \$3.10	
Wheat, 762 per bush.	
Oats, 25c	
Barley, 35c to 40c	
Feed, by the quarter 55c per lb.	
Pork, dressed, 8c per lb.	
Mutton dressed, 10c	
Potatoes, 40c per bush.	
Butter, 20c per lb.	
Eggs, 25c per dozen.	
Chickens, 10c per lb.	
Geese, 12c per lb.	
Turkeys, 12c per lb.	

THE CRADLE.

COLE.—At McLane, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. George Cole, of a son.

THOMAS.—At Ellisboro, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Levi Thomson, of a son.

TANNER.—At Mount Pleasant Farm, Qu'Appelle, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. B. Tanner, of a son.

THE ALTAR.

McLEAN.—McKAY.—At Wolseley, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. Campbell, Alexander McLean, of Ellisboro, to Annie McKay, of Cramart, Ont.

The Brandon Academy.

A First Class School for Boys and Girls.

Parents send for a circular giving full information before sending your sons and daughters elsewhere. Young men and women preparing for definite examinations read the following outline of work and send your address for terms, etc.

1. Preparatory Course.
2. English Course.
3. Teachers' Course.
4. Matriculation Course.
5. Commercial Course.
6. Music, Drawing and Painting.

Those backward in their studies, but determined to improve themselves, will be welcomed at the Academy.

For information address
S. J. McKEE, B.A.,
Box 180 Brandon.

In the Matter of the Estate of Adam McBeath, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands against or upon the Estate of Adam McBeath, late of Qu'Appelle, in the Northwest Territories, Chief Factor in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, deceased, who died on or about the Fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1890, and whose will was approved by George William Simpson, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, in the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, District of Western Assiniboia, on the Twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1890, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands to the said George William Simpson, or to us, the undersigned, his solicitors, on or before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1891, with declarations attached to such claims or demands, proving the same. And notice is also hereby given that after the said day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Adam McBeath to the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of such creditors or demandants who have had notice of, and that he will not be liable for the amount of any person or persons for whose claim or demand he shall not have had notice of.

PERDUE & ROBINSON,
Winnipeg, Man. Solicitors for the said George William Simpson, Executor.

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PERDUE & ROBINSON,
Winnipeg, Man. Solicitors for the said George William Simpson, Executor.

STORM SASH!

J. H. MacCAUL,

QU'APPELLE.

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE.

Insurance & General Agent.

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Flour & Feed, Etc.

Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ

In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets

W. D. McFarlane,

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

Contractor in Plastering.

Bricklaying & Mason Work.

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS,

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

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